The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,196.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

309

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
Third Ditto	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home review :—

		REQUIREMENTS.	
½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
2	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
½	,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pair of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 10th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda," (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain N. W. Haslewood, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 9th April.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd April 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Travancore" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Bangalore," from Southampton, 6th March.
,, "Massilia," from Marseilles, 14th March.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Pera," from Southampton, 27th February.
,, "Tiber," from Liverpool, 1st March.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, Marine Street.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

APPLES, ex American ship "Zephyr," just landed, for sale at the office of the Wenham Lake Ice Company, 9 Marine Street.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

SEALING WAX.—Imperial Hard India Red Sealing Wax, in half pound boxes. Rs. 4 per lb.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY and COMPANY'S
LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

MENDELSSOHN.

			s.	d.
Liederohne Worte. New edition, in six books, all carefully fingered and edited by Ballé.				
		Books 1, 2, 3, each.	... 4	0
		Books 4, 5, 6, each.	... 5	0
		Book 7	... 5	0
		Book 8	... 6	0
Wedding March, Midsummer Night's Dream			... 3	6
Andante and Rondo Capriccioso...	...	...	... 3	6
Andante and Presto agitato	...	...	... 4	0
Caprice ...	...	...	... 2	6
Presto Scherzando	...	...	... 2	6
Rivulet (Rondino)	...	...	... 2	6
Two Musical Sketches	...	...	... 2	6
Trois Caprices. Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	each 3	6
Andante and Allegro	...	...	... 2	6

OESTEN.

Gondellied ...	...	...	... 2 6
Lucrezia Borgia ...	...	...	... 3 0
Fantasia (Martha)	...	...	... 3 0
Ditto (Don Giovanni)	...	...	... 2 6
Fantasia, (Robert le Diable)	...	...	... 3 0
Belisario. ...	...	...	... 3 0
Somnambula ...	...	...	... 3 0
Linda di Chamouni ...	...	...	... 3 0
Rigoletto. ...	...	...	... 3 0
Carnival de Venise ...	...	...	... 3 0
Don Pasquale ...	...	...	... 3 0
May Flowers ...	...	...	... 2 0
Pensez à moi ...	...	...	... 2 6

F. E. RIMBAULT.

The original Lancers Quadrille (New edition)	...	...	3 0
The original Caledonians Quadrille (New edition)...	...	...	3 0

ROSELLEN.

Réverie, in G ...	...	...	... 2 0
Beatrice de Tenda ...	...	...	... 4 0
Rose de Peronne...	...	...	... 4 0

SCHUBERT.

Les Dames de Seville Valse	...	...	... 3 0

TALEXY.

Marie (Etude pour Piano)	...	...	... 2 6
Musidora ...	...	...	... 2 0

THALBERG.

Home, Sweet Home, as played by Madame Arabella Goddard ...	...	...	... 3 0
The Last Rose of Summer ditto	...	...	... 4 0
Lily Dale, or Minnie, ditto	...	...	... 3 0
Grand Fantasia on Les Huguenots	...	...	... 5 0

TONEL.

Perles et Diamans, Mazurka ..	..	..	... 2 0

WEBBER.

Pianoforte Works complete, a New Edition. Edited by I. Moscheles :

No. 1 Invitation à la Valse, Op. 63	...	...	... 3 0
2 First Grand Polonaise, Op. 50, in E flat	...	...	... 3 0
3 2nd Brillant Polonaise, 72 (L'Hilarité) in E	...	...	... 2 0
4 Momento Capriccioso, Op 12 ..	..	..	... 3 0
5 Grand Rondo brillant, Op. 62, (La Gaiété), in E flat...	...	...	... 4 0
6 First Grand Sonata, Op. 24, in C ...	...	..	6 0
7 Second Grand Sonata, Op. 30, in A flat	...	...	6 0
8 Third Grand Sonata, Op. 42, in D	...	...	6 0
9 Fourth Grand Sonata, Op. 70, in E minor	...	...	6 0
10 Concert Stück, (Morceau de Concert), Op. 79	...	...	6 0
11 Grand Concerto, Op. 11, in C	...	...	7 0
12 Ditto, Op. 32, in E flat	...	...	7 0

LEFEBURE WELY.

Le Calme du Matin..	..	..	... 3 0
Le Calme du Soir ..	..	..	... 3 0
La Retraite Militaire (Caprice)...	...	...	... 3 0
Les Cloches du Monastère (Nocturne)	...	...	... 3 0

DANCE MUSIC (Solos.)

QUADEILLES.

Zoo ...	...	H. Parker ... 3 0
Strauss's Promenade	...	... 4 0
German Band	...	... 4 0
Royal Navy ...	...	... 4 0
Les Rats	...	... 3 0
Original Lancers	...	... 3 0

POLKAS.

Immenscikoff ...	...	Godfrey ... 3 0

WALTZES.

Mouse Trap ...	...	Moutgomery ... 4 0
Little Nell ...	...	Marriott ... 4 0
Champagne Charlie ...	...	Marriott ... 4 0

GALOPS.

Champagne Charlie ...	...	Marriott ... 3 0
Zoo...	...	Parker ... 3 0
StandAside ...	...	Marriott ... 3 0

VOCAL MUSIC.

English Songs.

Oh do you Remember	...	...	J. A. Wade... 2 0
Meet me in the Willow Glen	...	...	Lee ... 2 0
O steer my Bark to Erin Isle.	...	...	... 2 0
I have a silent Sorrow	...	...	... 2 0
Just after the Battle Mother...	...	...	... 2 0
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Comic Songs.

Doctor Compos Mentis	...	...	... 3 0
Walking in the Zoo	...	...	... 3 0
I'll tell your Wife	...	...	... 3 0
Oh Angelina was always fond of Soldiers	...	...	... 3 0
The Mermaid	...	...	... 1 0
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTORS, BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS, VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, DANCE, &c., FOR VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with an elegant Portfolio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Bombay Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M.

LIB. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

WE BEG to notify the arrival of the "Thames," from Australia. Consignees of cargo per this ship are requested to pay the freight for their respective cargo, and to send off boats to take delivery of the same without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An 8th and final distribution of assets of Rs. 2 per share will be payable at our office on and after the 6th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Crockery Wares, two Pianos, &c., at Bandora Hill, near the Nossa Senhora De Monte Chapel.

On Sunday the 11th instant, Messrs Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors of the late Sir Braz Fernandes, at his late residence at Bandora Hill, the Furniture, &c., of the late Sir Braz Fernandes, the same comprising of glass and crockery ware, plated soup tureens, curry dishes, bottle stands, spoons and forks, blackwood and jackwood dining, round, washing, dressing, and other tables, watnut, large chests of drawers with book cases, cupboards, ebony couches, easy and other chairs, two grand and square pianos, hanging argand and globe lamps, clock, teakwood large and small chests, pictures, carpets, books, copper cooking utensils, and a variety of other articles.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION & TUNING.

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that, being continually asked the reason why he does not continue as Musical Instructor to the Diocesan School, Byculla, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has the new Head Mistress desired to have the Musical arrangements herself, and appointed a Lady Amateur as Musical Teacher. Mr. Willy is happy to state that nearly all his Pupils who had instruction from him at the School are continuing the Lessons at their private residences, although of course at a greater expense to them. Mr. Willy is glad to state that he gives great satisfaction both to the Head Master and Mistress, and is sorry to say the latter resigned on account of failing health.

Diocesan School, Byculla, 2nd March 1869.

I hereby certify that Mr. J. H. Willy acted as Teacher of Music in the above School for six months to my entire satisfaction. He has always been most assiduous in his endeavours to secure the improvement of his Pupils and most patient in his treatment of them. He leaves the School on account of fresh arrangements which render his services unnecessary.

EDW. DU BOIS,
Head Master, Diocesan School, Byculla.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.	
,, Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.	
,, Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	
,, superior Book-work	3s., 4s.	
,, Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.	
,, Woodcuts extra fine	10s.	
oloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.	
,, fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.	
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.	
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.	
Varnish, per gallon.	12s., 15s., 20s.	

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Vommon Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

Rigaud and Co.'s Ylangylang and Manilla Bouquet, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all the Little Monitor; a Guide to the Toilet, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs exempt. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.

Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark of the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

TO COTTON SPINNERS and WEAVERS.—Wanted sets of four shaft Tappets for Platt Brothers & Co.'s Twill Looms. Address stating particulars to

WARWICK & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Elgin Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited), Cawnpore.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Vents, and Lucus. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, till the end of the year, the Bungalow on Malabar Hill known as "Oliver's Bungalow." Fully furnished. Rent 400 Rupees. Full particulars given by Messrs. Burstall, Russell, & Co., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, from the 1st April next, that large house on the top of the hill at Breach Candy, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Colonel Maxwell. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gaumdia, at No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Breach Vellard, Breach Candy.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,

Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	...	Rs. 24	per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	...	,, 15	,,
Tuning Pianos	...	,, 7	,,

Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music ... ,, 20 ,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxo Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation
Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 8s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that interest, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all payments of the call made between 1st and 30th April 1869, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from 1st April 1869, on all payments of the call made after the 30th of that month.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Naraiwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 59, Survey No. 630, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ordinary repairs to the Public Buildings at the Presidency for the season 1869-70.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign the indentures.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 1st April 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.") East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Outfits from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Lauded Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

Lot No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig-styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Do. do. ...	16	,, 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14	,, 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton...	23	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	,, 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	,, 24
Kyle Thread ...	20	
Do. Fancy Striped...	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks ...	25	,, 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarie &c., per pair ...	3	,, 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants ...	6	,, 8
India Gauze Pants ...	6	,, 8
Grey Merino Pants ...	6	,, 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton ...	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Long cloth Shirts per doz ...	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. ...	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each ...	10	8
Do. all Wool ,, ...	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,, ...	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	0
French Printed Shirts per dozen ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each ...	25	0
Cashmere Do. ...	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)...	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. ...	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each ...	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen ...	7	0
do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
The Belgian ,, ...	7	0
do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
The Shakspear ,, ...	7	0
do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
The Regent ,, ...	7	0
The Indian ,, ...	7	0
The Improved West End ,, ...	7	0

BADHAM'

COMMERCIAL INTE... ...Y.

SHA...

				Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
...	2,000	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
...	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
...,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	155½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London.....	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co..... 1125

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company...	1,300
1,080,400	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	895
2,000,000	1,000	600	,,11-14	Do. New	625
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	785
...	2,000	1,900	Nil	Port Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.....	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.....	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,890
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.....	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.....	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.....	8650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
200,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.....	3000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.....	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co....	180to185
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	720	...	Victoria Press, Madras....	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.....	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	895
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	all	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	685
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1675
100,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co....	33
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,080	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	1,500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ...	111
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China.....	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat.....	90
2,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Dec. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.....	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.			Rate.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight.			2s. 0 3d.
Do. Credits ...	6	Do.	do...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents..	6	Do.	do...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight			99
Do.	60	Do.	do.	98½
Madras	30	Do.	do.	99
China	60	Do.	do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan).....	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 15-7-6

CALCUTTA—31st March 1869.

Government Securities.—In 4 per cents. several sales, mostly by dealers, were reported at Rs. 6-10, and upwards of a lakh and a half, to different parties, at Rs. 6-1 discount; in the afternoon there were sellers at the latter price. 5 per cents. of 856-57 were bought, for investment orders at Rs. 8-9 premium. A sale of half-a-lakh of 5½ per cents. was made at Rs. 12-2 and several of Rs. 8,000 and under at Rs. 12-4 premium.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day:—National Bank shares at Rs. 128½, exclusive of the dividend. Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 285.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 160.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 6 at Rs. 282½, several at Rs. 285, 7 at Rs. 290, and 2 at Rs. 295. A time-bargain contract took place at Rs. 290 for delivery in 10 days.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 3.

Doram, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Kyle, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Nisbett, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Stanley, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from England.
Ogilvie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Newcome, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Collins, Infantry Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, from furlough, from England.
Younghusband, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

4th April.

Baines, Lieutenant Adjutant, 18th Hussars, on Medical Board, from Secunderabad.
Howard, Captain, 18th Hussars, on Medical Board, from Secunderabad. Gay, Lieutenant, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

5th, April.

Roy, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—April 5.

Bell, Captain, 30th Native Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.
Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment, from leave, to Bhooj.
Kyle, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Walker, Assistant Surgeon, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Biscol, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Smith, Ensign, 38th Regiment, on duty, to Sealkote.
Armitage, Captain, 3-60th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Irwin, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Bain, Assistant Surgeon Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Beddam, Lieutenant, 3-20th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Carter, Ensign, 1-1st Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Howlett, Ensign, 1-1st Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.
Collins, Infantry Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Elton, Surgeon Major, Medical Storekeeper, on furlough, to England, (on the 7th instant.)
Butler, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5th April.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 15s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China ..	Sailing vessel Cotton ...	Nominal.	
	Steamer do. ...	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest	
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 5	per ton
Mauritius ..	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Thames	Patterson	Melbourne, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch.
	Clara	Murray	Colombo.
	Futhool Mamon	Nacoda	Cayalpatam.
	Talisman	Bartlett	Havre.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Japan (s)	Lemon	Singapore & Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Aftenstjernen, Evensen, to Akyab.
Ship May Queen, Rees, to Liverpool.
Ship Chacma, Sahrpe, to Havre.
Brig Alice, Form, to Penang.
Ship Indian Chief, Smith, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch Mandvee.
Steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer General Outram, to Cochin.
Steamer Phlox, Malabar Coast and Goa.
Ship Ireshope, to Havre.
Ship Cashmere, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 31 Mongolia.....Stewart .....Suez, March 8.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 30 Dorset ..... —— ——

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Madras, 4th, 4 P.M.—Mail steamer "Simla" left for Galle.
Pao, 5th, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin," from Bushire, on sight.
Ormara, 5th, 10 A.M.—Steamer "Earl Canning" in sight.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 3.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	388
Temperature of the Air	80·0 inches
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9 ,,
Dew Point	72·8 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·792 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8) ...	0·4 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	86·0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75·1 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind. NW, N, ENE, WNW, W, WSW, WNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	167 miles.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st, and 2nd April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th April to 8 P.M. of the 5th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 38	0 4
,, Calcutta	54 28	9 13
,, Madras	6 12	2 18

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

...ELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BEATTY—DALBY—March 6th, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. Smith, John Beatty, Esq., Executive Engineer P. W. D., Bombay Presidency, eldest son of the Rev. John Beatty, of Upper Leeson Street, to Marcia, widow of the late Rev. W. B. Dalby, and fourth daughter of Wm. R. Tredennick, Esq., of Fort William, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHESSON—April 5th, at Pannchgunny, Mr. James Chesson, of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

GIRLING—March 29th, at St. John's Parsonage, Raneegunge, Emily Frances, the beloved child of Rev. G. Girling, A. C. S., aged 2 years and 7 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—March 23rd, at Scoundrabad, the wife of T. W. Roberts, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

GAVIN—March 26th, at Roorkee, the wife of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain, of a daughter.
MACBEAN—March 24th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Duncan MacBean, Esq., Assistant Manager of the Punjab Bank, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

Although we rarely agree with those who utter fretful complaints that India is neglected by the Imperial Government—complaints mostly exaggerated, and often based on principles destructive of the empire—and although we do not sympathise with critics who are for ever shouting that India is robbed here and plundered there to spare England—we must say that Mr. Childers, in his exposition of naval policy, dealt somewhat cavalierly with the Eastern dominions of the British Empire. Throughout his speech he only mentioned India thrice, and each time curtly and slightingly. After stating the total amount required for the Naval service £9,996,641—he said "from that we must deduct the contribution of £79,000 which will be paid by India towards the expense of naval protection." And lower down he said there was an actual diminution of £957,000, or, "allowing for the Indian contribution, of £1,027,000." Here India figures as a means of reducing the estimates, a source of economies. Next we learn that there are to be, on the whole station, six ships and one thousand men. Then follows this scrap of commentary—

"With regard to the East Indian station, we have effected an arrangement which appears on the face of the Estimates. We have called on the Indian Government to bear their share of the cost of a protective fleet. It has been proposed from time to time to restore the old Bombay Navy for the purpose of having a fleet in the Persian Gulf. That was not the view of the late Government, and we entirely concur with them."

We say nothing of "a protective fleet," the grand designation applied to six ships of war. There is no enemy at hand, it is true; no naval power in the East Indian seas, save our own; and, therefore, it is probable that six ships of war are enough even for this large station. But they are not a protective *fleet*, barely a squadron; and if there were danger or work at hand would have to be considerably augmented. We are not disposed to dwell on a phrase which served its purpose and rounded a period very well. What we have a right to comment on is the abrupt way in which the question of restoring the Indian Navy—Mr. Childers calls it slightingly the old Bombay Navy—is dismissed in half a dozen words. "It has been proposed, from time to time, to restore the old Bombay Navy for the purpose of having a fleet in the Persian Gulf. That was not the view of the late Government and we quite concur with them." Could anything be more concise or more exquisitely dogmatic? Not one single reason is even hinted at as a ground for the decision. All we know is that the late Government took a "view"—some vulgar people might say a "sight"—at the question; and Mr. Childers lets his vision run in the same direction. He "concurs" with the "view" of the late Government. That is all we get for the honour of paying £70,000 a year towards an inadequate arrangement. We should have liked to know on what grounds the Admiralties, late and present, decided not to restore the Indian Navy, and what reasons Mr. Childers can adduce as warrant for his new demand. But the whole subject is apparently too trivial for any save the curtest notice by the reforming First Lord. His speech comes simply to this, "You shall not have a Navy, and you shall pay £70,000" for a fluctuating, here to-day and gone to-morrow, substitute. We submit that this is very unsatisfactory treatment of a serious question.

British India is a power which, though it is mainly territorial, has very considerable maritime interests. Let the political centre be where it may, among the odours of Calcutta or upon the terraces of Simla, the naval centre is Bombay. This presidency is, to all intents and purposes, a maritime province, and its relations with various sea-board states and districts are direct and important. Nature indicated and man made it the fitting resort of navies; the line of naval posts from Suez are properly dependent on Bombay, and no other point is so well calculated to serve as the head-quarters of an Eastern naval power. There are unequalled facilities in the Harbour for adequate naval establishments of all kinds, and a little engineering, aided by the Moncrieff gun, would render them unassailable. From this centre service could be done in the Red Sea as well as the Persian Gulf, the only waters mentioned by Mr. Childers—on the coasts of Ceylon as well as on the west coast of Africa. Moreover, much good would result from cruises on our own shores. Now, it may be said, that the ships of the Royal Navy can do the work as well as the ships of an Indian Navy; but ont here, whatever may be felt in Whitehall, we make bold to contend that all feel the assertion to be erroneous. Not for one moment would we say a word in disparagement of the Royal Navy which, wherever it may be posted, does its duty. But how can officers, unaccustomed to the people, and necessarily ignorant of native tongues, work so effectively as men trained up in a local service. Moreover, it seems to us highly desirable that there should be perfect accord between the floating force and the directing head, and that the Supreme Government and its subordinate agents should have command by sea as well as by land. Year by year the situation to the westward and northwestward will grow more critical, demand more vigilance, more sagacity; and an effective Indian Marine would be able to help the rulers of the State very materially in preserving and promoting the interests of the Empire. The opening of the Suez Canal will augment the number of vessels voyaging through the Red Sea, and the growing intensity of the Asiatic phase of the Eastern Question will triple, to us, the importance of holding undisputed sway in the Persian Gulf. From all these grave affairs be duly and effectively attended to unless we have a trained naval force working in thorough harmony with the Government and acting in conformity with its principles, wherever we come in contact with other States, however small? At this very moment the inconvenience of dependence on the Admiralty is demonstrated by the existence of the so-called Bombay Marine, which, a mere makeshift, silently testifies to the need for a genuine Navy. But we are not without hopes that ere long the Admiralty at home will take a "view" of the question that does not "concur" with the view of the late and present Government. Facts will soon present the view in a different aspect. The monitors or turret ships coming out for harbour defence, the exigencies arising out of increased traffic in the Red Sea, the presence of foreign men-of-war in Eastern waters, certain to follow the success of M. de Lesseps—if he succeed—and the growth of the now world-wide Eastern Question, must force the home Government to the conclusion that Imperial interests demand the establishment of a powerful Indian Navy, to be supplemented, of course, in case of need, by the Royal Navy. When we have the real institution we shall pay for it with pleasure out of Indian revenues; not, as we do now, grudgingly contribute £70,000 for a service which, however gallant and effective, is neither sufficient for the work, nor adapted to fulfil all its multiform requirements.

Mr. Buchanan with five assistants arrived by last mail, instructed by the Secretary of State to make the survey for the Carwar Railway, and proceeds in a few days to Carwar by the Government steamer "Goolanar." It is believed that the survey is to be for a railway in the meantime between Carwar and Hooblee, the only difficult part being the Ghaut.

Mr. W. Jardine, M.A., LL.B, gazetted to the new appointment of Government Advocate of the North West Provinces, was one of the founders of the Mathematical Society which is now second to none of the learned Associations of Europe. He took several honours at Cambridge, and at the London University achieved the unique distinction of a double second at the M.A. Examination for honours. He has hitherto held the appointments of Professor of Law and of Mathematics in the Agra College, having come out in the Educational Department. We believe, however, that his large practice at the Bar was more considered than his academical acquirements in making the appointment. We are in some doubt as to whether the title of Government Advocate may not be a mistake of the Bengal papers, as there is no similar office in any of the other provinces, whereas in the Colonies the Crown is invariably represented by an Advocate-General. We have heard of a Government Solicitor, but under the present relations of the profession, the work of the latter officer could not be discharged by a Barrister-at-Law without exciting comment.

Sir R. Temple was to return to Calcutta this week to fix the minimum for the four per cent. Loan, and await the result on the 17th, after which he will proceed to England for six months, *via* Bombay. The "Friend of India" has heard a rumour, on high authority, that the Messrs. Rothschild mean not only to tender for this loan through their Calcutta agents, but to devote more attention than hitherto to Indian Securities.

Colonel Vialls, we observe, has arrived in Mhow and taken over the command of his regiment, the 95th, from the Hon'ble Eyre Massey.

We are glad to find it reported that cholera, which had made its appearance among the Bays at Mhow, has entirely disappeared, and that the station is now perfectly healthy. It appears that rain is much required in that part of the country. There is a great scarcity of water, and many of the wells have dried up.

A "Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary" was issued yesterday with the following notification from the Judicial Department:—

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1869.

Under Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act 1869, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A. L. Spens, Acting Assistant Judge at Kulladghee, with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum District forming the Collectorate of Kulladghee;

And Mr. C. B. Izon, Acting Assistant Judge at Sholapoor, with all the powers of a Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Assistant Judge at Ratnagherry,
Mr. S. H. Phillpots, Assistant Judge at Surat,
Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Assistant Judge at Poona,
Mr. A. Lyon, Assistant Judge at Tanna,
Mr. S. N. Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge at Sattara,
Mr. G. Ayerst, Acting Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad
Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Assistant Judge at Dharwar,

are hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act of 1869.

We understand that Major T. M. Baumgartner has been appointed Political Superintendent of the State of Akulkote until further orders.

Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner 3rd class, Raepore, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieutenant S. H. Burnes, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, H. M.'s 26th Regiment Native Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. R. Ives, General List Bengal Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Campbell, of the British Medical Department, has been brought on the strength of H. M.'s Forces in this Presidency from 21st March, 1869, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The "Friend" says that "Crately," from which, with the Punjab, Sir John Lawrence takes his title, is probably the small estate which he purchased near London on his retirement from the Civil Service. The heir to the new Barony is 23 years of age.

A contemporary mentions Umballa as the creation of Lord Napier of Magdala. His Excellency's connection with the place began when he was a Captain of Engineers.

The Ameer's chamberlain, Shere Dil Shaghassee Khan, is a person of vast dimensions, who laughingly boasts that he is one of the two biggest men in Afghanistan. But, says the Ameer in his jocular moods, the Shahgassee's size now is nothing to what it is in the melon season!

Referring to our Agent at Cabul, Atta Mahomed Khan, the "Friend" describes him as "the most faithful of servants, if not the most able. In the treacherous court of Cabul he is believed to have shown no less fidelity than when, in 'Fifty-seven, he told Lind of the mutiny and helped to defeat the traitors."

Shere Ali is said to have warmed into real enthusiasm when charging an A. D. C. to deliver his thanks to the Commander in-Chief at the close of the review on Tuesday last. "Tell His Excellency," he said, "that, next to the real thing, no sight could possibly be more deeply interesting to a soldier."

Our Serampore contemporary reads the Ameer's physiognomy—"As the Ameer sits on the throne, so simply yet tastefully clad, let us watch the workings of his face and think of his history. We are at once impressed by its Jewish type, especially in nose and lips, and by the singular facial angle which redeems the whole from grossness. When we analyse the features, we are struck by the eyes—crueler than we ever yet saw in Asiatic, neither sullen like Scindia's, nor sensual like Holkar's, nor mildly merry like Jeypore's, nor liquid with the flashing rays of insanity like Joudhpore's. Shere Ali's history is written in these eyes—a soldier for forty-five years, who never spared a foe; who basely betrayed his half brother and would not show him mercy though it cost him his throne; and who only once felt sorrow so deep that it bereft him of reason, when his beloved son Mahomed Ali Khan fell by his uncle's hand on the battlefield of Kujhbaz. . . . In 1857 Lumsden described him as a person of great intelligence and aptitude for business, but subject like all this branch of the family to attacks of gout. 'He is a man of violent temper and cruel disposition and is well known to be but ill-pleased with the British alliance . . we saw several signs of his ill-will towards us.' His Highness has still maintained that feeling towards both General Lumsden and his brother, to such an extent that Government cannot at any time hereafter make use of their services in Afghanistan. But, although Shere Ali, then Governor of Ghuzni, was not averse to leading the Afghans down the passes against us in Fifty-seven, he has always proved more faithful to us than we to him since he became Ameer."

It appears that Lord Mayo did not intend after leaving Umballa to travel by carriage or dooly. His Lordship caused a dak of horses to be laid (he has a stud of no less than twenty-eight) and intended to ride from Saharunpore to Roorkee, Hurdwar, and Debra—taking his chances of sport by the way.

The court of inquiry which has been for some time past investigating the cause of the quarrel between Major Morland, Brigade Major at Delhi, and Dr. Peskett, of the 17th Native Infantry, has finished its sittings. The proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, with whom further action in the matter now rests. As usual there has been a lady in the case.—*Pioneer.*

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, is on a visit to Calcutta. He preached in Serampore on Sunday night, and met the Missionaries of Calcutta, of all sects, in conference on Tuesday. Dr. Wilson's great work on Caste, in the Veds and as it is now, is nearly ready for publication, and the intercourse of the learned author with such native authorities as Baboos Issurchunder Vidyasagur and Rajendro Lol Mitter, and Pundit Rada Kishen of Lahore, ought to enable him to complete it speedily.—*Friend of India.* [Dr. Wilson was to leave Calcutta yesterday.]

The taking of a census was lately being discussed at a municipal meeting in Madras, when one of the commissioners asked what a census was and what its uses were!

A subordinate Medical Officer, officiating in the medical charge of a 1st or 2nd class Civil Station, will in future receive an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month, besides the pay and allowances of his rank.—*Englishman.*

A soldier of the 105th Regiment at Meerut is reported to have been shot by his comrade on Sunday the 28th ultimo. The ball took effect in the back, and passed out through the breast of the murdered man. It is understood that some money transaction to a paltry amount led to the commission of the crime.

We ("Englishman") understand that in addition to the heavy stamp of Rs. 500 to be imposed on articles of clerkship to attorneys, under the new Stamp Act, it is also contemplated to charge a fee of Rs. 1,000 on admission on the rolls of the Court. Why does not the Chief Justice also enforce a preliminary examination of clerks before allowing them to be articled, to test their general knowledge, as is the case in England?

The "Bombay Catholic Examiner," referring to Bishop Douglas' speech upon education, made the other day at the meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education, honours him with a word of praise. The "Examiner" says "His Lordship has hitherto shown himself an earnest man, speaking with sincerity. We couldwish His Excellency our Governor and his Council to take a note of what Bishop Douglas has just said; his appeal in favour of Christian education should be remembered in favour of our building on the Esplanade."

A grand state ceremony has been held at Saigon, at which no less than 51 of the French civil and military officials were decorated with the badge of the royal order of Cambodia, by His Majesty, King Norodou, in person. The trade of Saigon is rapidly increasing. During the last quarter of 1868, seventy-four vessels of all descriptions, carrying 34,785 tons, had arrived, the total value of the imports being 11,390,964 francs. Sixty-seven vessels, carrying 34,570 tons, left the harbours with exports valued at 7,002,727 francs. Of these exports rice alone supplied 2,702,548 francs.

The new competitive appointments in the Indian Forest Department promise to be popular. Upwards of ninety candidates came forward to the late examination for eight vacancies. The successful candidates are Messrs. J. S. Gamble, R. H. C. Whittall, A. W. Peet, R. C. Wroughton, D. Siller, M. H. Ferrars, L. L. Laird, and J. T. Jellicoe. The selected candidates are sent to study forestry in Germany or France for two and a half years, on an allowance of £100 a year, and will, if possible, be placed a few months under an experienced Scotch Forester before being sent out to India.—*Friend of India.*

At a court martial, at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 13th March, Private Henry Lovett, of Her Majesty's 26th Foot, was charged with having absented himself without leave from the 19th till the 25th February, and with insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, on the 26th February, when a prisoner undergoing examination in the orderly room for the offence above stated, offered violence against Lieutenant Colonel S. Henning, Commanding the Regiment, by throwing a stone at him, at the same time using insubordinate language, to the effect—"Take that, you won't make a common mehter of me." The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the sentence has been confirmed.

It has been decided by the Government of India that public officers in the employ of Municipal Corporations, when they wish to proceed on leave, shall be allowed leave of absence on precisely the terms that would apply to them if they were Government servants; that such Municipal Corporations shall not be required to provide, on the whole, any allowances in excess of those which they pay when the officer is present at his post; but that they shall be invited to grant to the officer to whom they may give leave of absence whatever sum may be saved by the employment of a substitute on lower allowances than those received by the regular incumbent. When this is done, Government will supplement the absentee allowance so granted, so as to bring up the whole absentee allowance to the amount to which by the rules of the Government service the officer would, were he in the service of the Government, be entitled.

We ("Delhi Gazette") intimated in our issue of the 16th March the capture of Ramtahul Sing, the murderer of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 17th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. We are now informed that the principal witnesses for the Crown are Colonel F. W. Burroughs, doing duty at Barrackpore, who commanded the Regiment during 1857; Mr. C. Horne, Judge of Mynpoorie, at present on leave, who was Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh; and Safdur Hossein Khan, Extra-Assistant-Commissioner in the Oudh Province, who was Sheristadar of the Azimgurh Fouzdarry Court. Besides, there are seven or eight other native eye-witnesses to the perpetration of the murder. Ramtahul Singh left Barrabunkee on the 21st March, and is now safely lodged in the Azimgurh jail. Since his capture he has made three attempts to escape from the custody of the police.

Referring to the Gaekwar's brother, the "Bombay Guardian" remarks—"That he has not confidence in the Gaekwar and firmly believes that he wishes him ill, is well known; accordingly it is not to us a matter of much surprise that he declined accepting the proposed conditions. They would have left him at least as much in the power of his brother as he is now. To ascertain whether he received at any time any advice not palatable to the reigning brother, Malharrao Sahib, would have been compassed about by spies, and in fact nobody else would dare to remain near him if his life or liberty depended upon the report of one of these emissaries. Why has the brother of the Gaekwar been deprived of his liberty these many years? it seems to us that the interference of our Government might have been in the form of requiring a satisfactory explanation of this."

At a court martial, at Umballa, on the 17th February, Sergeant James Kelly, of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment of Foot (the Buffs), was arraigned on the following charges:—

With having, at Dugshai, on the 26th December when in command of the quarter guard of his detachment, failed to turn out and fall in with the guard when it was visited by the orderly officer, Ensign L. B. Irwin, of the same battalion.

With having, at Dugshai, on the 26th December, whilst under arrest at the aforesaid guard, broken his arrest before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

With insubordination in having, then and there, marched a file of his guard towards the said Ensign Irwin, with the intention of making a prisoner of that officer, and having called upon him to deliver up his sword.

With having, at Dugshai, on the 26th December, disobeyed the lawful command of Ensign Irwin, his superior officer, to go to his quarters in arrest.

With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Dugshai, on the 26th December 1868, falsely and maliciously charged Ensign L. B. Irwin with being then and there drunk.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks,—and, further, to be imprisoned for 730 days, 112 days to be solitary confinement, "such solitary confinement not to exceed seven days in any twenty-eight days, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than said periods, the remainder of the imprisonment to be with hard labour." The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence, remarked—"The prisoner has in fact been guilty of most mutinous conduct for which the highest penalty of the law might have been inflicted. If the punishment had been ten years of penal servitude, it would have received the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief."

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

Last night Mr. Cardwell moved the Army Estimates in the House of Commons. His speech was excellent, but the facts of variation, which he brought to notice, you are already acquainted with from my previous correspondence. The chief importance of Mr. Cardwell's explanation lay in his indication of the future military policy of the Cabinet. It had been expected that he would have said something on a prospective abolition of the purchase system, but he did not allude to that moot point at all. It had also been confidently anticipated that he would declare an intention to withdraw the militia from the patronage of the Lords Lieutenant, and place it under the direct control of the

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 1st APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 1st April show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes £ 7,875,000 Dec. £1,125,000
Bills discounted £20,125,000 Inc. £1,000,000
Cash..... £17,625,000 Dec. £ 375,000

The rate of discount has been raised.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton..... 61,000 bales.
" " Surats..... 22,000 "
" Import of Cotton ..... 27,000 "
" " Surats..... 3,000 "
" Stock of Cotton .....235,000 "*
" " Surats..... 47,250 "

Fair Dhollera 10⅝d.

The Cotton Market to-day opens dull and [illegible] heavy.

The withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England continue.

* Stock in London .....83,000 bales.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

The Manchester Market is quieter but steady ; prices are quite unchanged.

The following particulars omitted in transmission of the telegram dated 1st instant have been kindly placed at the disposal of Reuter's Telegram Company Limited :—

"The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount one per cent. The rate is now 4 per cent."

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE.

It is not probable that the Hon'ble Mr. Maine will ever again see Calcutta. We believe it is his intention to resign office at the beginning of the cold season, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on him a third time, to continue his invaluable services to legislation and progress in India. The University of Oxford is said to have marked him out for a Chair of Jurisprudence and Law which it is about to create, offering him very nearly his own terms. We trust that the terms proposed will be such as to render it possible for Mr. Maine to hold a seat in the Council of India or in Parliament. Such knowledge, experience and ability as his cannot be lost to India. It has been proposed that a collection of his principal speeches should be published, and we trust the proposition will be carried out. The author of *Ancient Law* owes to England an exhaustive book on India, to the preparation of which he might well devote all his leisure for some years.—*Friend of India.*

THE AMEER AND THE PIPERS.

The *Englishman's* Umballa correspondent mentions that at Jullundur "four children of the 92nd Highlanders presented the Ameer with bouquets on his entering the station and he gave each of them Rs. 100. The pipers also played before him, he vastly admires the music, and he divided amongst the ten Rs. 500. The Highlanders, officers and men, threw themselves into the task of entertaining the Ameer with a spirit and zest he was not slow to perceive and appreciate. They got up games for his amusement. He was pleased with the dances, especially the sword dance, and charmed with the boxing, a game he pronounced to be fit for men. In the course of the boxing the Shangassie, an immensely fat old man, distinguished himself by seizing on the victor, whom he carried off to a side room and rewarded on the spot. The same old man got hold of one of the pipers and wanted to learn the reel, but found that unless he underwent a course of Banting it could not be done."

AN ANECDOTE OF SCINDHIA.

"Lord Mayo's manner [at the Umballa Durbar] contrasted admirably," says the *Englishman's* correspondent, "in the eyes of those who recollected the Durbar of 1866 with the insouciance and carelessness of forms shown by Sir John Lawrence, whose celebrated chat with Scindhia gave general offence. Talking of Scindhia reminds me that he was most desirous of being present. He is said to have somewhat pressed his request on the Government, but Lord Mayo, who does not want for firmness, politely declined to grant it. Scindhia is a restless Chief whose presence would have done harm. It could have done no possible good. The Chief is a strange man ; he is always turning up when there is any little excitement, and is always anxious to air his greatness and to parade his own sense of his importance. There is a story told to his disadvantage which may perhaps bear repetition here. Since the publication of Sir John Lawrence's famous shoe minute, Scindhia called upon a high British officer out of his territories, and wore his shoes, which no man knows better than himself was against etiquette. The officer noticed it, but Scindhia quoted Sir John's order, whereupon the officer ordered all the Chief's followers and all his own chuprassies to at once don their shoes. You can picture to yourself Scindhia's consternation and disgust."

A TREATY WITH THE AMEER,

BY THE ALLAHABAD JESTER.

The following *outline of treaty* has reached us from Umballa. Our distinguished correspondent, however, fairly warns us that some of the articles may be modified on revision :—

Art. I. The British Government promises to furnish the Ameer with one lakh of rupees per mensem during good behaviour.

Art. II. His Highness the Ameer solemnly engages to forward punctually, month by month, a stamped receipt for the money.

Art. III. The Viceroy, on the part of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., has much pleasure in tendering Her Majesty's best wishes for the integrity of His Highness's dominions.

Art. IV. His Highness the Ameer of Cabul hereby guarantees Her Britannic Majesty in the undisturbed possession of Her dominions, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia or Polynesia.

Art. V. The Ameer engages to keep his eye on the Russians.

Art. VI. His Highness further contracts to admit freely within his States all products of British industry —with the single exception of soap.

A codicil explains that this is not to be held to exclude butter.—*Pioneer.*

A WOODEN RAILROAD.

The question of constructing wooden railroads has been put to a practical test in America. The Clifton (New York State) wooden railroad is twenty miles long, and a locomotive with trucks carrying iron ore is running successfully on the line. The rails are "of maple 6 in. by 4 in. fastened to the ties, into which they are let, by a couple of hard wood wedges, so that not a particle of iron is used in the whole construction." Engineers have visited this line and approve of it so far that at a meeting held at Montreal in February it was decided to adopt a proposal to construct a wooden railroad from that city to a point about thirty miles in the interior, with a view to supplying the city with cheap fuel and opening up a fine but waste land to colonists. The estimated cost of this wooden railway is only £726-12 per mile. The rails appear to be raised on piles, and among the advantages derived from a raised track of this description the following are enumerated :—there is less grading ; there is no draining or culvert ; there is no ballasting ; an equal, solid, and permanent level is secured ; the rails are not displaced by frost ; they are not incommoded by snow in winter or by dust in summer ; and the raised wooden railroad last as long again as if it were lying on the ground. The correspondent who describes this novel railroad in the *Engineer* seems to think it will be of great importance to India. He forgets probably what enemies the white ants are in this country to wood work of this description. That these wooden railways will offer immense facilities in opening up the forest lands of America and Australia, seems certain ; and it is by no means improbable that they might be constructed in woody hill tracts in India. At present there are thousands and thousands of acres of fine timber that can never be brought to the coast on account of the impossibility of carrying it there. But it is in America and Australia where these wooden railways, as branches and feeders to main lines, may be expected to thrive. The experiments with them that are now being made in America are deserving of the attention of engineers. —*Madras Mail.*

TIGER HUNTING.

The annual shooting party of the Central India Horse were to have met at Augur yesterday (1st) in quest of tigers and other large game. Among the visitors from Mhow are Colonel Gibbard, R. A., and Captain O'Bierne, and Lieutenant Routledge of the Bays. It is said that, owing to the scarcity of water in the district, tigers are encroaching upon the station of Mhow, rather too closely to be pleasant, two having been seen last week near the waterfalls, about four miles from the barracks of the 95th. One of these was shot by Dr. Forsight of the 95th, but the other escaped, though wounded. It may be remembered that it was near these same waterfalls that Captain Gowan, of the Inniskillings, met his death a few years ago from a wounded tiger.—*Pioneer.*

JAIL PRESSES.

We (*Pioneer*) understand that Mr. Thomas Jones, the indefatigable Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, has submitted a scheme for the establishment on an uniform plan of jail presses throughout the country. The Government of India are not, we hear, very enthusiastic on the subject, preferring to advance cautiously rather than commit themselves to a gigantic scheme, which may, or may not, prove as gigantic a failure. Mr. Jones proposes that the jail presses should be organized on the plan of that recently established at Madras under his supervision, which was, we are told, in perfect working order within a week from the day on which it was started, with an establishment consisting of 150 convicts (of whom about 60 were compositors), ten presses and six cylinder machine presses. Should Mr. Jones's scheme be adopted, superintendents will probably be appointed at Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Bombay ; and there will be, in addition, a few inspectors of Government printing. Mr. Jones is a very practical man, and his scheme deserves careful consideration, which it will doubtless receive. We hear that the saving to Government effected by the Alipore jail press alone amounts to four lakhs of rupees per annum.

PORT CANNING.

We append a letter which has been addressed by the directors of the Port Canning Company to the Government of India :—

"We beg respectfully to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council the peculiar fitness of Port Canning as an auxiliary port, cut out by nature, and testified as such by accumulative scientific evidence and demonstration. We humbly trust that the late visit of His Excellency to the port has satisfied him that the natural advantages which Canning possesses as a port are worthy of recognition and encouragement. Relying on the disposition of His Excellency to promote the expansion of commerce in Bengal, we beg to submit for His Excellency's consideration the desirability of making Port Canning a free port, that is, of suspending for a time the port charges on shipping in Canning, and giving ship the use of the Government moorings free of charge. The Port Canning Company have expended large sums of money in the protection of the Mutlah foreshore, and are willing to take upon themselves the charge of protecting the foreshore of the Biddiadhurree, so necessary for the safety of the town, if that foreshore is made over to them. The Company have, also, at a large outlay of capital, constructed iron jetties on an improved principle along the two foreshores within the limits of the new port, and they have laid down a tramway round a portion of the town so as to connect the Biddiadhurree with the Canning terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, all which works are intended for the development of Canning as a port for shipping to which the approach is easy and quick by the Mutlah. And if His Excellency should be pleased to accede to our wish, we are willing, in the interests of the public to allow the use of our jetties and tramway free of charge during the time that Canning shall be a free port, which time we venture to suggest, should be for a period of five years. If His Excellency will confer the boon solicited, we feel persuaded that important aid will thereby be given to the development of commerce, and that the concession will result in no actual loss to the Government, as the South Eastern Railway, which now barely pays its expenses, will become remunerative to the State. In connection with this subject, we would suggest that the railway rates should, while Canning is a free port, be continued on the present scale, in order to give confidence to the shipping and mercantile class in Europe and India, who may be interested in the new port—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) WILLIAM SWINHOE,
" W. J. JUDGE,
" BABOO SHAM C. MULLICK,
" PEARY C. MITTRA,
" A. SMITH LEISK,
Directors.

No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, 20th March, 1869.

A letter has been addressed also by Baboo Peary Chand Mittra to the Bengal Government, soliciting the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend a modification of the existing Act to the Imperial Council, so as to permit the embarkation of emigrants from Port Canning.

SOVEREIGNS IN EXCHANGE FOR INDIAN COIN.

The following instructions have been issued by the Financial Department of the Government of India to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency on the subject of receiving sovereigns and half-sovereigns in exchange for current Indian coins :—

"It is not the intention of the Government that the Currency Offices should, at present, receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns, in exchange for Indian coin, to any considerable extent, except from the Treasuries, under the circumstances to be presently explained. The offices of issue at the residency towns may and should exchange both sovereigns and Indian gold coins with the public at the rates specified in the Notification No. 3287 dated 28th October, 1868, in small quantities, for the convenience of individuals ; but nothing more. So far as the orders to which you reply may bear a different construction, they are to be read with this interpretation.

"So, also, it is not the design of the Government to depart in any way from the pledge given in the Notification that 'sovereigns whenever available at any Government Treasury, shall be paid,' at the rates notified, 'to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government.' So long as sovereigns pass freely and readily into circulation at these rates there will be no occasion to re-coin them into Indian gold pieces, and they are not to be sent to the Mints. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are to be sent to the Mints for conversion into Indian coin only, in case they accumulate in the Treasuries to an amount larger than the public are likely to take back in any moderate time upon the terms stated. The orders contained in para. 2 of this office letter of the 9th January, No. 223, are to be read with this construction.

"For the present it is not likely that the Mints will be called upon to convert sovereigns largely into Indian coin, and it is not probable that there will be the least difficulty in the way of the Government Treasuries issuing to the public any Indian gold pieces that may be coined. These coins as yet stand at a considerable premium, and have done so far a very long time, while it was and is the design of the Government that, under the Notification No. 3287, dated 28th October, 1868, they shall be issued at the value assigned to them by Act XVII. of 1835. Upon the whole, it is highly improbable that the Treasuries will at present be inconvenienced by the accumulation of gold in either form.

"So long as the Treasuries are relieved in the natural way of all the gold that reaches them, there is no occasion for the Currency Department to have anything to do with the matter.

"Should sovereigns and half-sovereigns accumulate in the Treasuries to an amount in excess of the probable demand for gold in that shape, the procedure will be for the Treasuries to transmit them direct to the Mint, which will in usual course return to the Treasuries the out-turn in Indian coin without deduction on account of seigniorage.

"And if, contrary to the expectation of the Government of India, the Treasuries should find any difficulty in passing out the Indian gold-pieces which may be coined under these arrangements, they will then exchange them for notes or silver in the Currency Department, so long as that department can legally give them the accommodation. Any consequent accumulation of gold in the Currency Offices at the presidency towns should be relieved, as far as possible, by remitting to the internal currency circles as much gold as they can legally hold.

"It will be time enough to consider what other measures be adopted when the reserve of gold at the chief offices and the internal offices alike shall approach the legal limit. The Currency Department could at any time be relieved at once by transfer of any excess gold to the Treasury."

INDIAN COTTON.—A deputation from Lancashire waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Stanley, and Mr Bright, on March 11, to urge the importance of steps being taken to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the cotton produced by India.

ELOPEMENT IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.—We understand (says a home paper of March 12) that the wife of a highly-placed official at the Treasury has eloped with an Irish marquis. It is stated that the official arrived at Paris in pursuit, had an interview, and has returned alone.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER.

The conversation between the Governor-General and the Ameer [at the Durbar of the 27th ultimo,] did not consist of empty compliments alone. The following account of its substance may be relied on as correct. The fluency and grace with which Captain Grey acted as interpreter were marked by all who, like ourselves, were near.

The Governor General.—"In the name of her Majesty the Queen of England and Sovereign of India I heartily welcome your Highness."

The Ameer.—"I am overpowered by this reception and will love the British Government all my life."

G.—"I trust that your Highness received proper attentions from all Her Majesty's officers and that the journey was not uncomfortable."

A.—"I have been astonished at the kindness which I have received."

G.—"What does your Highness think of the railway ? It has just conveyed me from Calcutta in forty-four hours."

A.—"The railway and all that I have seen is wonderful, but the most wonderful thing is your army."

G.—So renowned a soldier as yourself will appreciate the arm[illegible]s Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will give [illegible] every opportunity for further inspecting the troops. I have asked several renowned soldiers to meet you. What do you think of the Highlanders ?

A.—"The dress of the 'Scotch' is beautiful and indeed terrific, but is it decent ?"

G.—"The people from whom these soldiers are recruited are divided into clans similar to those in Afghanistan, and each clan is distinguished by the colours of its tartan."

A.—"In my country the same division exists, but the clans are known by the cut, not the colour of the cloth."

G.—"Your Highness is fond of armies."

A.—"I should think so. I was born a soldier and have done nothing but fight for forty-five years."

G.—"Is your Highness fond of hunting ?"

A.—"I have been too busy as a soldier. I leave hunting to others. But *my eldest son*, Yakoob Khan, is a good sportsman."

G.—"You are interested in guns ; you have seen the Snider, the Enfield and the Armstrong guns."

A.—"Yes, and we could make them in our country quite as well as you, but the cartridges are the difficulty. We could not make them. You do wrong to depend on England for your supply. How are they made ?"

If Captain Grey hesitated for a moment in his Persian it was on this occasion, when he evidently found it difficult to find in that language words to express certain of the processes, but the explanation was given to the Ameer's satisfaction.

G—"Your Highness is fond of horses. I have procured some for your acceptance. They are the best I can obtain, but they do not satisfy me."

A.—"That is not wonderful. I never saw a perfect horse. A Turkoman costs from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000."

G.—"We breed good horses occasionally. I have paid attention to the subject."

The Ameer replied as if he doubted the possibility of breeding good horses at all, or out of Arabia, and asked why Indian officers do not use Arabs as they used to do. The difficulties placed in the way of exportation were explained.

G.—"I hope your boy has been amused ; he is a pretty fellow," (translated by Captain Grey—"He has eyes out of which the man shines.")

A.—"He is the true stamp of a man *(sikka murdana.)* He comes of a family of men."

In addition to the above conversation we may add the following remarks of the Ameer. When living in the Church Missionary's house at Peshawur, the Rev. Mr. Ridley had many conversations about Russia. The Ameer declared that Russia wanted Constantinople in Europe and to add Afghanistan to its possessions in Asia, so that it might dominate "both worlds." In Umballa he has spoken freely on this subject, but with still more bitterness against Persia's seizure of Seistan, "a pure Afghan province." When Mr. Ridley explained to him that the Irish were a nation who would rather fight with each other than not fight at all, he exclaimed with delight that was right, that they were a model people. He is particularly well informed on all subject that bear on war. He is familiar with the career of Napoleon and his Generals and frequently alludes to them. He seems to believe that all Irish are Roman Catholics, and that France had assisted Ireland. What must he think of the Irish Governor General ? He said little of the railway to Lord Mayo, because he had so frequently expressed his astonishment to others. When told before the durbar that Umballa was only 44 hours from Calcutta he remarked—"the same distance as from Cabul to Meshed and back." He watched with intense interest a goods train of thirty waggons leaving Umritsar, and could not believe that the railway conveys a maund of goods 1,154 miles for Rs. 7-8. He expressed to Sir W. Mansfield the belief that our army was simply perfect, and repeated that he did not mean this as a mere compliment. At the same time he spoke freely of what he considered our defects—especially this, that our native Chiefs are so contemptible, having no manhood in them. He probably thought of such manhood as the bloodshed and anarchy of his own country.—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—There were about 100 suits filed in the Small Cause Court during the last month under the extended jurisdiction.

THE S. S. "JAPAN," Captain Lemon, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with 1,231 bales of cotton and 208 chests of Malwa opium.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer s. s. *Ganga*, on the 7th inst. (to-morrow) at 10 A.M.

MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.—We are assured that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden will preside in future in the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and not Mr. Justice Gibbs as we announced the other day.

MR. JUSTICE NEWTON IN THE CIVIL COURT.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Newton presided for the first time in original Jurisdiction of the civil side of the High Court when Sir Joseph Arnould and he disposed of an application for a review of judgment.

MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker will sit to-day in the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of those cases which have been partly heard before him. The learned Judge held his last sitting in the Insolvent Debtor's Court yesterday. He commenced the business two hours before the usual time in order to finish the cases he had partly heard.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Ali Ahmed Goolam Mahomed to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, for having, while employed as a servant, committed the theft of Government currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,900, the property of his master, Meer Goolam Rusool Meer Goolam Nukush bund.

RELIGIOUS REFORM AMONG THE NATIVES.—We are glad to learn (writes the *Metradaya,*) that some steps are being taken to form a prayer meeting among the Gujerati people. It appears that the object of the promoters of this assembly is quite different from that of the Prarthana Samaj. As yet the preliminaries are not arranged, and it is therefore impossible for us to know what turn this movement of the Gujerates may take. There is no doubt that there is a great want of a pure prayer meeting among the Gujerati speaking people of Bombay.

MIXING WATER WITH MILK.—The High Court of Bombay have decided that selling milk and water for milk is not punishable. It is only when adulteration is injurious to health that it is a penal offence. The practice is a fraudulent one, and ought, we think, to be severely punished. Many a little child and many an invalid are cheated out of the supply which they require, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that some lives have have been lost through the fraudulent substitution of water for milk.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MR. JAMES CHESSON—We regret to notice an announcement of the death of Mr. James Chesson, an old and respected resident of Bombay, whom every one knew as a partner in the book-selling firm of Chesson and Woodhall. He died, we believe, of liver disease, and was about fifty years of age. Before entering the book-selling business, Mr. Chesson had a long and useful career in connection with the more important Presses of the city, and was manager of the *Bombay Times* at the time when Dr. Buist was editor. There are many who will deeply regret his death.

PASSENGERS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF AND KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Cashmere*, Captain Dickenson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Assistant Surgeon E. G. Crove, Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Ussher, 109th Regiment, Mr. Ashlers, Mr. and Mrs. Aga Allishaw, Mr. T. R. McLellan, Mrs. John Strip and two children, Surgeon R. Byramjee, and Mr. Beyts. For Bussorah—Dr. Hay, and Mr. Mahomed Ally Ebram. For Bunder Abbas—Mr. Bhanjee Raghowjee. For Bushire—Mr. A. R. Tucker and Mr. Ardesir Merwanjee.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, Pheerozsha Sorabjee, a luggage clerk in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, was again placed at the bar, and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,496, belonging to the Company. Tyabalee Allybhoy, a hawker of piece-goods, remembered going to the Bellasis Road station with Essobally Goolam Hoossein, who despatched three horses and a four-wheeled carriage to Surat, for which the amount required was paid—Rs. 41 for the carriage and a similar amount for the horses. The money was paid to the prisoner. Two more witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate remanded the accused to jail till to-day.

THEFT.—Mahomed Oosman, a general merchant, appeared at the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, to prosecute a servant of his, named Ismael Jacob, charging him with the theft of a quantity of grain, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 283, the property of his master. The prosecutor said—"I am a general merchant. Prisoner is my servant, and is entrusted with the keys of my warehouse at Mandvee Bunder. On Thursday last I saw him passing along the road at Gora Mola Musjid with a cooli, who had a load on his head. I followed them in order to see what they were going to do with the things the cooli was carrying. They went to Telly Gully, in Bhendy Bazar, where the prisoner lives. I saw the things put in prisoner's house. Next morning I informed the police that the prisoner had stolen these things from my warehouse. The same day a police constable searched the prisoner's house, when other goods belonging to me were found. I charge the prisoner with criminal breach of trust and theft, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 6th instant.

THE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—*Native Opinion* notices as follows the reported changes in the personnel of the bench of the High Court :—"Our High Court is losing its strength very fast. Mr. Tucker, a great authority on land tenures and Mofussil customs, is to be translated to the Council, and Mr. Newton, one of the best authorities on Hindu Law on this side, is, we regret to learn, going away on account of ill health. The last number of the local Asiatic Society's Journal is now before us, and a cursory perusal of the first paper, adds to our sorrow at the prospect of speedily losing from amongst us a scholar and an antiquarian of a high order in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton. Mr. Tucker will, it is said, be succeeded by Mr. Lloyd. This is all in order ; but we cannot understand why Mr. Kemball is to be superseded by Mr. Maxwell Melvill. Mr. Kemball has done his work very well, and the public has yet to know what superior claims Mr. Melvill has to the appointment. Authority may be exercised in bestowing patronage, but it must be done in the capacity of trusteeship of the public interests. Next to Mr. Kemball stands Mr. Pinhey, and nothing that has yet appeared would justify his supersession as well as Mr. Kemball's."

THE REV. W. BROWN KEER Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., acknowledges with thank the undermentioned sums presented to him through Captain Bartlett o the ship *Salitman* by the commanders, officers, and seamen of the following ships for a portable Communion Service, boat, and other articles :—

A Friend	...	...	...	...	Rs.	5 0
A Friend	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
A Friend	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
A Friend	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Evelyn...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0
A Friend	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
British Consul	...	...	...	...	...	43 8
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
Sir John Mandeville...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0
Indian Chief	...	...	...	...	...	10 0
Birkby ..	...	...	...	...	...	17 0
Ardgowan	...	...	...	...	...	30 8
North ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	33 8
City of Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	24 0
Fleurs de Lis ...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0
Rothesay	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
Helen Scott	...	...	...	...	...	16 8
Cashmere	...	...	...	...	...	37 0
British Flag	...	...	...	...	...	18 0
Arundel	...	...	...	...	...	22 8
British India	...	...	...	...	...	73 0
Khorasan	...	...	...	...	...	25 0
Western Bell	...	...	...	...	...	47 0
Talisman	...	...	...	...	...	39 0
					Total...	595 8

April 5th, 1869.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall yesterday, Mr. A. R. Scoble in the chair. The most important item of business was the consideration of the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government regarding the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July 1865, which asked the Bench for a distinct expression of opinion as to the points on which enquiry is required. After a lengthy discussion, a committee, consisting of Mr. Wood, Captain Henry, Mr. T. Blaney, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rao Sahib Wiswanath Narayen Mundlick, and Mr. C. E. Chapman, was appointed to draw up a draft reply to the Secretary to Government's letter, which should be printed and circulated to the Justices two days before the adjourned meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—5TH APRIL.

(Before MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEY.

This insolvent was lately a superintendent of a ward of the municipality. He failed to appear, and on the application of Mr. Taylor on behalf of an opposing creditor the petition was dismissed and the creditor found entitled to his costs.

RE KESSOWLAL GIRDHURLAL.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 70,223, and his assets to Rs. 4,722, good, and Rs. 22,599 bad. Mr. Taylor appeared for an opposing creditor and objected on several grounds. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent. Evidence taken on commission was read and the bankrupt was examined at some length. He admitted that he had been perfectly insolvent for a number of months, during which he recklessly incurred liabilities. He expected to make up for his losses by profits on "sutta" transactions. Had not entered in the schedule his interest, present or reversionary, in a house left by his grandfather. The Commissioner considered that the insolvent had been guilty of wilfully concealing property to defraud his creditors, and the petition was therefore dismissed with costs, the Commissioner remarking that a worse case had not come before him for some time.

RE ISAAC DAVID.

This insolvant's liabilities amounted to Rs. 53,869, the good assets to Rs. 258, and the bad assets to Rs. 19,300. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent. It appeared from the evidence that a great portion of the liabilities had been incurred in share transactions, and the insolvent's discharge was on that ground adjourned for three months without protection.

RE ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND.

A short time ago an order was made in this case, on the application of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, adjudicating Roychund Deepchund an insolvent. Mr. Scoble afterwards applied on behalf of the insolvent, the Asiatic Bank consenting, that the order should be cancelled, as Roychund had compromised his debt with the Bank. The insolvent was all this time absent from Bombay, and it was stated that he was ill in Nowsaree. The Commissioner was of opinion that, according to the old practice, the insolvent's absence amounted to a contempt of court, and the Hon'ble Commissioner took time to look into the authorities which had been cited.

The Commissioner to-day gave his decision remarking that he had looked into the cases, and that although the old rules required that an insolvent should surrender himself in a matter like this, the practice had been altered recently. In this case, ample notice had now been given, and as no creditor appeared to oppose the application to revoke the order of adjudication of insolvency was granted.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 3rd April 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	17,73,988
Deposits at Head Office	1,65,14,766
Deposits at Branches	12,59,566
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,46,290
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,20,765
	Rs. 2,69,18,971

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	4,99,063
Loans on Local Securities and Branches on Govt. Securities	50,738
Bullion, Goods and Metals	12,2[illegible]85
Current Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	7[illegible]6,03[illegible]
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,66,061
Head Stock	5,579
Stamps	16,29,083
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,625
Overdrafts	76,94,968
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	56,49,133
Do. do. at Branches	15,78,519
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 2,69,18,971

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 30th March, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,55,771	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	69,56,906	3	10
Do. do. at Branches	Nil		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,96,46,708	8	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	16,84,745	15	6
Sundries	5,99,414	9	5
	Rs. 6,26,43,636	12	5

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	89,30,165	7	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	43,51,275	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	59,39,814	6	3
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,44,46,454	13	4
Dead Stock	10,14,929	4	0
Stamps	15,023	12	0
Balances with other Banks	2,24,258	5	9
Sundries	1,66,31[illegible]	11	10
	Rs. 3,57,88,238	15	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,41,05,104	9	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,27,50,293	3	3
	2,68,55,397	12	7
	6,26,43,636	12	5

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OBNOXIOUS LETTER-BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The footpath in Elphinstone Circle opposite Messrs. Payne and Co.'s office is about five feet wide. A large iron letter-box is erected right in the middle of the path, which just leaves about twelve inches margin each side to steer past it. At night time you are supposed to run plump against it.

Go and see it yourself, Mr. Editor, and admire the talent of the Executive Engineer to the Post Office, for placing it there.—Yours, &c.,

3rd April. Q. R.

A PROFFERED AWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will not grudge me a corner in your columns in order to direct attention to a matter that interests at least a few of your readers. The subject originated in an advertisement that appeared in your own and the other English paper in Bombay, and which was to the following effect :—

"Bombay Mechanics' Institution—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay having in connection with this Institution offered two premiums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively for the best and second best design for a water closet for native use in connection with the sewers recently built by the Municipality in the Fort division, the directors have resolved upon coupling with these premiums the gold and silver medals of the Institute unawarded during the last season. Each design to be accompanied by a model and working drawings and should be sent to the Institute, over the Dockyard gate, not later than the 30th September."

You see it is several months since this appeared, and it is several months also since a number of models were, I believe, sent in for competition. But as yet no award has been made known, and so the public lose the benefits of the competition, and the competitors fail to receive the expected reward of their ingenuity. Will you allow me to put the questions—who is to blame, and how long is the cause of blame to exist ?—Yours, &c.,

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Droughty's" letter which appears in your issue of to-day anent the water supply to the shipping is quite correct, so far as ships paying for water several days before they get it is concerned. But if "Droughty" had taken the trouble of calling at the Master Attendant's Office he could have ascertained the cause and also have quenched his thirst. As, however, he appears to prefer making known his grievance through the press, I will endeavour through the same channel, with your kind permission, for the benefit of "Droughty" and others, to show the cause, and the remedy to be applied. In the first place, one of the two water barges is laid up and in dock for repairs, and likely to be for some time. The other is unable to keep up the supply to the shipping, for about half the orders consist of 5 tons. If ship masters would take, say, not less than 10 tons at a time, in a few days we would not see so many ships flying flags for water. It is the going from ship to ship which takes up the time of the water barge. In consequence of having to deliver these small quantities the barge is unable to make over two trips a day—*i. e.*, 160 tons. Regarding ships arriving with no water on board they have only to get an order from the Assistant Master Attendant, send a cask to the Carnac Bunder or to alongside the steam-water barge, which can at any hour be intercepted alongside of ships in the harbour, and the cask will be filled and the same deducted from the quantity paid for on the barge going alongside of their ship. As a general rule ships arriving with no water on board and those on the point of sailing are attended to first ; the others as they have paid for water in turn. These arrangements have been made known to several ship masters, and also to the dubashes.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 3rd April. VEHAR.

MISS CARPENTER'S WORK IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention having been drawn to a letter in your issue of the 29th ult., signed "Respice Finem." I beg also to submit a few remarks on this subject in which the public seems so much interested, and would like to know what is to become of the noble gift made by H. H. the Chief of Junkhundee, namely, upwards of £120, for training native female teachers. I read occasionally of some my Lord Duke, &c., giving donations of £5 or £10. But the Chief comes down with his hundreds, and there seems to be little or no notice taken of it, as very few of the public know it. Such liberality is seldom met with. Doubtless the public (natives in particular) must now be satisfied that it requires a lady of great Indian experience and with a knowledge of the Vernacular to carry out this scheme. Are there none such to be found ? It seems a pity that such a grant as the Supreme Government has authorized (irrespective of private subscriptions) should fall to the ground. Although there may be a chance of Miss Carpenter's return, still the future is not ours ; it is the present we have to deal with, and what are the arrangements made for the present ?—Yours, &c.,

WIDE AWAKE.

MR. C. HOGG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was sorry to see in your issue of the 31st ult. a paragraph informing the public that Mr. C. Hogg had, on account of his conduct in connexion with the Broach Exhibition, been transferred from his acting appointment of Sub-Collector to his substantive one of First Assistant. The comment, which most people will make on this, is that this official has been fined several hundred rupees a month for conduct which, if perverse and pig-headed, was certainly unofficial. As one of the Committee Mr. Hogg was not in his public capacity, but a private individual who volunteered his services. No ill-manners or want of taste or any other outrage on society, which is not disgraceful, should prejudice a public officer as such. To visit a social fault with official punishment is to gratify a private pique at the expense of the public service, and seems to me a misdirection of administrative power.—Yours, &c.,

2nd April. C. S.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF TH

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.

We publish a report *in extenso* of the most interesting debate that took place on this Bill in the House of Commons on the 11th ultimo :—

The Duke of Argyll—I rise, my lords, for the purpose of moving the second reading of a Bill which, I trust, may raise some discussion, but which, I believe and feel assured, will raise nothing in the shape of political controversy in this House, yet it is a matter of high interest and importance, for it affects the machinery for legislation of many millions of the subjects of the Queen in India. It will, I think, be a satisfaction to those members of the House who have as great a suspicion as myself of theoretical legislation on constitutional questions and on amendments of the machinery of government to know that, although this Bill was prepared by the late and has been adapted by the present Government, it is in reality a measure mainly suggested and, to a great extent, framed by the Government of India, not for the purpose of giving effect to theoretical opinions, but simply of removing practical inconveniences which have been found to affect the working of the existing machinery of government. I need not detain your lordships for a moment in describing the object of the first two clauses. They are intended merely to remedy a very strange blunder committed in two former Acts of Parliament. Your lordships are aware that the native States of India are so mixed with our own territory, and have in themselves so many degrees of dependence upon us, that it is absolutely necessary we should have full power and control over our own subjects who are resident therein. Now in 1849 the Local Legislature of India passed an Act, giving the Courts and Government of India authority over those of our own subjects who should commit crimes or offences within the territories of native States. Unfortunately, however, an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1861, and intended, I believe, to give effect to that enactment, committed the mistake of limiting that power to the servants of the Government of India; for by giving the Indian Government and Courts of Law jurisdiction over persons holding office under that Government, if they committed crimes in native States, it by implication recognized no such jurisdiction over persons who were not its officers but were merely its subjects. In 1865, when this doubt was brought before the attention of Parliament my noble friend, who is not now present, Lord Halifax, introduced a Bill intended to remedy the mistake; but though in its preamble distinct notice was taken of the distinction between European subjects of the Crown and native subjects, it unfortunately happened that in the enacting clauses that distinction was overlooked, and the words used were "all British subjects," a term which has a legal and fixed interpretation confining it to European subjects of the Crown. Thus, an Act designed to remedy one blunder committed another, leaving the Government of India precisely in the same position as before, with a serious doubt cast upon its authority over its native subjects if they committed crimes within the jurisdiction of native States. Now the first clause of this bill affirms the power of the Government of India to legislate for and have jurisdiction over all its own native subjects committing crimes or offences within the dominions of native States, and the second clause is a consequential one, declaring valid all previous acts of the Government with reference to such jurisdiction. The third and fourth clauses involve questions of great interest and importance. The history of the legislative power in India is a very curious one. Up to 1833 the Executive Council of the Governor-General had full power to make laws and regulations for its own territories, the same body being the Executive and also the Legislative Council. From 1833 to 1853 the Governor-General and his Council practically enjoyed the same power; for though the Act of 1833 constituted what is called the Legislative Council, that Council simply consisted of the members of the Executive Council *plus* lawyer, who was called the fourth or legislative member of the Council, whose right to be present in the Council was limited to those occasions when legislative work was transacted. Virtually, therefore, the Governor-General and his Executive Council were supreme, and could pass for all parts of India any regulations having the force of law which they might think expedient. Since 1853 the state of things has been very different. In the first place the Act of that year established a Legislative Council, which was an entirely new body, consisting to a great extent of extraneous members. Then the Act of 1861 made an important amendment in the constitution of that body, all legislative power, however, being still withdrawn from the Governor-General and his Executive Council, and being lodged in the Supreme Legislative Assembly. New the consequence was that the Governor-General could not, by the action of his Executive Council, make regulations having the force of law even for those provinces which had hitherto been called the non-regulation provinces, but was obliged in order to make such regulations for any part of India, however rude, uncivilized, or outlying, to put in motion the whole machinery of the Legislative Council at Calcutta. Thus, as regards the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the Legislative Council at Calcutta, though not, indeed, the sole, is the supreme Legislative Council, and as regards all the rest of India, including the non-regulation provinces, is not only the supreme, but the sole Legislative Council. Now, there has been much complaint of late years of what is called "over-legislation" in India—of the passing of Acts or regulations being, in fact, Acts relating to comparatively small matters, frequently affecting only portions of the territory, and rendering the Statute-book of India exceedingly complicated. The Government of India has lately sent home an interesting minute on this subject, explaining why this complication has become necessary, and the main argument used by Mr. Maine in defending himself and of the Legislative Council at Calcutta is that, in consequence of the statutes to which I have referred, that Council is the only body empowered to make laws for any matter, however trivial, affecting the outlying territories. Now, I need hardly say that for the more outlying parts, and for many tribes within our jurisdiction, it is important that the Government of India should have large discretionary powers, and the sole object of the 3rd and 4th clauses is to restore to the Governor-General in his Executive Council the power of making regulations which I think should in language as well as in fact, be kept separate from laws, properly so-called, enacted by the Supreme Legislative Council. Clause 3 provides that for all parts of India under the immediate jurisdiction of the Governor-General—the old non-regulation provinces—it shall be in his power, in Executive Council, without consulting in motion the Legislative Council, to make regulations having in the meantime the force of law. With regard to those portions of Indian territory erected into Lieutenant-Governorships, it is proposed that the same power shall be enjoyed, subject to this restriction, that in any regulations relating, for example, to such an important province as the Punjab the initiative shall be with the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. He will send draught regulations to the Governor-General at Calcutta, and if approved by the latter they will be put in force under the name of regulations, having for a limited time the force of law, with regard to that particular territory. The second part of the 4th clause extends the same provision to the Governors of Madras and Bombay in their Councils, but only as regards those portions of territory which may from time to time be declared to be in the nature of non-regulation provinces. I may mention as an example the great province of Sind. That is a case in which the Governor of Bombay would have power, if that province were designated for the purpose of making regulations by his Executive Council alone. The latter part of the clause provides that this power may be temporarily withdrawn by the Governor-General. The 5th clause provides that such regulations shall be sent home for the approval of the Government, and the 6th enacts that whenever the Governor-General in Council shall hold a Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations affecting the territory of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be an *ex officio* member of the Council for that purpose and for that time. The 7th clause is designed to render more convenient and more in harmony with existing usage the practice of the Legislative Council in the event of dissent between the Governor and his Council, or between different members of that Council. The 3rd and 4th William IV., which this clause repeals, requires that in all such cases minutes must be drawn up recording the different opinions; but, in point of fact, this is felt to be a great inconvenience, and is not resorted to, nor is it always expedient that such dissent should be recorded with a view to the information of the public. There is often a desire to act together, as a Cabinet does here, the minority yielding to the majority. It is, accordingly, proposed, in harmony with the existing usage, that dissents shall not be recorded unless any two members of the Council desire it. I now come to clause involving some modification in our practice and in the principles of past legislation as regards the Civil Service in India. Its object is to allow the Governor-General, under such restrictions and regulations as may be agreed to by the Government at home, to select for the covenanted service of India natives of that country, although they may not have gone through the competitive examination in this country. It may be asked how far this provision is consistent with the measures adopted by Parliament for securing efficiency in that service; but there is a previous, and, in my opinion, a much more important question which I trust will be considered—how far is it essential to enable us to perform our duties and fulfil our pledges and professions towards the people of India? There has, I think, been much exaggeration with respect to the nature of our Indian empire. It is often declared to be the most wonderful empire that ever existed. Now, as far as magnitude is concerned, that is by no means the case. Many of the great monarchies of the ancient world were much larger, and so also were many of the military monarchies of the middle ages. At the present time, moreover, the territory and people ruled by Russia constitute a much more wonderful empire than that which we possess in India. The peculiarity of the latter is that it is not a part of our territory in the sense of forming any part of our political system, nor is it a colony, nor is it a dominion from which we derive, or have ever professed to derive, any tribute or pecuniary advantage. Beyond the dividend given to those who have held shares in the Indian debt, India does not now contribute and has not since the very earliest of the Company contributed a single farthing to the great Imperial necessities of the State. The relation in city, then, of [illegible] under the [illegible] has been [illegible] the world, [illegible] iod of the [illegible] rmer basis [illegible] which have [illegible] ndia. With [illegible] natives in the [illegible] venanted service of the Crown, [illegible] not fulfilled our [illegible] engagements which [illegible] Act of 1833 this [illegible] by the Parliament [illegible] he said territories [illegible] His Majesty [illegible] his religion, [illegible], be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

Now, I well remember that in the debates in this House in 1853, when the renewal of the charter was under the consideration of Lord Aberdeen's Government, my late noble friend Lord Montegle complained, and I think with great force, that while professing to open every office under the Company or the Crown to the natives of India, we practically excluded them by laying down regulations as to fitness which we knew natives could never fulfil. If the only door of admission to the Civil Service of India is a competitive examination carried on in London, what chance or what possibility is there of natives of India, securing that fair share in the administration of their own country which their education and abilities would enable them to fulfil, and therefore entitle them to possess? (Hear, hear.) I have always felt that the regulations rendered nugatory the declaration of the Act of 1833, and so strongly has this been felt of late years by the Government of India that various suggestions have been made to remedy the evil. One of the very last, which has not been finally sanctioned at home, and respecting which I must say there are serious doubts, has been suggested by Sir John Lawrence, who is now about to approach our shores, and who is certainly one of the most distinguished men who have ever wielded the destinies of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) The palliative which he proposes is that nine scholarships—nine scholarships for a government of upwards of 180,000,000 souls?—should be annually at the disposal of certain natives, selected partly by competition and partly with reference to their social rank and position, and that these nine scholars should be sent home with a salary of £200 a year to compete with the whole force of the British population seeking admission through the competitive examinations. Now, in the first place, I would point out the utter inadequacy of the scheme to the ends of the case. (Hear, hear.) To speak of nine scholarships distributed over the whole of India as any fulfilment of our pledges or obligations to the natives would be a farce. I will not go into the details of the scheme, as they are still under consideration; but I think it is by no means expedient to lay down as a principle that it is wholly useless to require natives seeking employment in our Civil Service to see something of English society and manners. It is true that in the new schools and colleges they pass most distinguished examinations, and as far as books can teach them are familiar with the history and Constitution of this country; but there are some offices with regard to which it would be a most important, if not an essential, qualification that the young men appointed to them should have seen something of the actual working of the English Constitution, and should have been impressed by its working, as any one must be who resides for any time in this great political society. Under any new regulations which may be made under this clause it will, therefore, be expedient to provide that natives appointed to certain places shall have some personal knowledge of the working of English institutions. I would, however, by no means make this a general condition, for there are many places in the covenanted service of India for which natives are perfectly competent without the necessity of visiting this country, and I believe that by competitive examinations conducted at Calcutta, or even by pure selection, it will be quite possible for the Indian Government to secure, able, excellent, and efficient administrators. As to the effect of this change on the policy which led to the throwing open the Civil Service of India for public competition in this country. I would desire to call attention to the real history and origin of that system. Those of your lordships who are acquainted with Indian affairs are aware that in fact the Government, though long nominally in the hands of the Company, has been practically, ever since the great Parliamentary contest of 1783-4, the Government of the Crown. Mr. Pitt was violently abused by the Old Whig party of that day for having opposed Mr. Fox's Bill and for having after all adopted its principle—viz., the subjection of the Government of India to the control of the Home Government. The truth is however, that Mr. Pitt objected, not to that subjection, but to the subjection also of the commerce and patronage of India to the Government of the Crown, and in his own Bill he subjected the Government in all its political relations to the absolute authority of the Crown. The Crown has been responsible for every act done or not done ever since the great statute of 1803, and I venture to say that in the name as well as in fact the Government of India would long before have been declared to be the Government of the Crown but for the difficulty arising out of the commerce and patronage of the Company. The Company, as your lordships are aware, was deprived of its commerce by the Acts of 1813 and 1833, and when the succeeding 20 years had expired and the Government of Lord Aberdeen had to consider what was called the renewal of the Charter, we had to decide whether it would not be expedient to assume at once, in name as well as in reality, the Government of India as the Government of the Crown. I well remember the discussions at that time, and I venture to say the main difficulty in our way was this—we did not know how to get rid of the patronage of the Company. We therefore took the first and most important step, by withdrawing the patronage from the directors and opening it to free competition. There was indeed no alternative, for Parliament—with perhaps almost too much jealousy, through the ancient echoes still ringing in the ears of men on that subject—would not have tolerated the exercise of that patronage directly by the Crown, and if not by the Crown, by whom could it be exercised? It was therefore thrown open to competition. What may be the feelings of individual members of your lordships' House I do not know, but for my part I have never been much disposed to find fault with competitive examinations as to believe that is in all cases the best method of getting the best men for the public service. (Hear, hear.) It is an escape from many difficulties, and when you have only a choice of difficulties, competitive examination gives on the whole a much better chance of success than the pure nepotism of the ancient Court of Directors; but the exercise of patronage, where it is wholly removed from the danger of political jobbery or family nepotism, is perhaps the very best mode of selecting men for the public service. Now I venture to submit that as regards the selection of natives for the administration of their country, there is no risk whatever of the Government of India being influenced by political jobbery or family nepotism; and I think, therefore, it is safe and expedient to open the Civil Service to selections by the Governor-General, under such restrictions as may be laid down in concert with the Government at home. On these grounds I trust this important change will receive the sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Let me now notice one not unimportant fact with regard to this Bill. I have described it as the same Bill as that introduced last Session by my predecessor, and supported by the late Government; but there is an important exception with respect to a particular portion of the Empire of India. The Bill as introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote contained a clause enabling the Home Government to erect Bengal into what is called a full Government—that is, having a Governor and Council. I have omitted that clause for reasons which seem to me good and sufficient, for I could scarcely ask Parliament for a power which, in my opinion, ought not to be exercised. The question arose in this way:—Your lordships will remember the painful circumstances attending the Orissa famine. Many thousands of people perished, and the natural conclusion drawn from such a calamity was, that there was something wrong in the machinery of Government. That is a conclusion at which men are very apt to jump, but which frequently is quite unfounded. Many thousands of persons perished in the Irish famine, many of them before we knew that famine was raging, but no one attributed this to any fault in the machinery of the British Government, and no remedy, therefore, of that nature was proposed. Now, inquiry was instituted into the cause of the Orissa famine, and the result was that many suggestions were made for improving the Government of Bengal. A certain number of persons recommended that the Lieutenant-Governorship should be erected into a full Government, and that suggestion was submitted by my predecessor to his own Council at home and to the Government in India, the result being a very interesting volume, which was presented to Parliament last Session, and which presents a very chaos of opinion on that subject. Hardly any two men agree as to the precise modification of the Government, and the proposition to erect Bengal into a full Government is on the one hand strongly opposed by Sir John Lawrence, Sir W. Mansfield, Sir H. Durand, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, and Sir W. Muir; while, on the other hand, it is supported by some very eminent men including Mr. Taylor, Mr. Maine, and Mr. Grey, now himself Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. As regards the Council at home, with the exception of three, all of them are adverse to the proposal. Under such circumstances, it was not, I hope, presumptuous in me to desire to form an opinion of my own from the arguments of those very distinguished men, and I am bound to say that, under existing conditions—I limit myself to that—it seems to me inexpedient to erect Bengal into a full Government. What is the complaint against the existing Government? It is that it is weak, but that is an ambiguous word. Is it weak in point of physical strength, so that it cannot overtake a lawless, or is it weak in regard to its authority? Now the evidence is very strong that it is weak as regards mere physical strength, and this kind of weakness we have it in our power to remedy without coming to Parliament for any new power. Measures are now under consideration for that purpose, but the assembling of the heads of departments into a council to debate the matters which would come before it would not strengthen the physical power of the Government. If it be asked whether it is weak in point of authority, a decided negative must, I think, be given. We must recollect that the very theory of Lieutenant-Governorship is that it represents the authority of the Governor-General. The Governor-General of India is the Governor of Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor being his deputy, and therefore, as far as authority is concerned, when the latter speaks, he speaks with the authority of the Supreme Government of India. To assemble his heads of departments in a council would do nothing to strengthen his authority. The real object of the proposal is not to increase the physical strength or authority of the Government, but to give it greater strength to resist the Governor-General in his own capital. That is not, indeed, the way in which it is put by its supporters, but it is the real gist of their argument, for they say they are overshadowed by the Governor-General, and that complaints are carried to him [illegible] that it should be removed from its ancient capital, and relegated to some other part of India, you cannot by any trick or device prevent people from going at once to the higher authority rather than to the lower—to the Governor-General rather than to the Lieutenant-Governor. What would be the effect of the change? Merely to increase the friction and tendency to jealousy which may already exist, and run serious risk of a misunderstanding between the Supreme Government and the Lieutenant-Governor. I confess I attach great weight to the opinion of those who have been in the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and have felt the inconveniences which attached to it. We have recently introduced into the Home Council Sir Frederick Halliday, who was Lieutenant-Governor during the disastrous period of the mutiny of [illegible] nor. He is a man of very great experience and ability. His decided opinion is that no assistance whatever would be given to the Lieutenant-Governor by simply erecting the administrative heads of departments into an Executive Council, allowing them to [illegible] ats into assures which might come before them to [illegible] ebate the measure, serious inconveniences might arise. On the other hand, [illegible] ments, quasi supreme in their [illegible] rise from two Governments in the same city. Another suggestion has been made which approves itself much more to my judgment; but considering the difference of opinion which prevails on the subject, I desire to wait another year before advising Parliament as to the course it should adopt. As matters now stand, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has a Legislative Council of his own, and he is also a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India; but he is not a member of the Supreme Executive Council of India. Business consequently, which goes to the Supreme Government of India in reference to questions affecting Bengal cannot be made a matter of *viva voce* explanation between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Supreme Government. A whole set of despatches must go from one to the other, though both sit in the same city and are very much concerned in the same matters. No arrangement can be more inconvenient, and the remedy which Sir F. Halliday suggests is to place the Lieutenant-Governor in more immediate connexion with the Executive Council at Calcutta. Speaking of the tendency to pass over the Lieutenant-Governor and go to the Supreme Government, he says:—

"This would happen under any constitution of the superior Government, whenever it might be put down permanently over against the subordinate Government, as now is [illegible]. Nothing of this would be obviated by any change in the constitution of the Bengal Government. Indeed, a Governor appointed and chosen in England might be more exposed to it than a Governor chosen for his familiarity with the details of Indian administration, and if he had a Council, that would not help him, seeing that Councils do not hinder much occasional soreness, even in the distant Governments of Madras and Bombay. A council in Bengal pitted against the Council of India, present in the same place, might indeed heighten the turmoil."

Then, at the close to his minute he suggests that the Lieutenant-Governor should be placed in more immediate connexion with the Executive Council, as far, at least, as concerns matters connected with the Bengal Presidency. That arrangement is, no doubt, open to the same objection as the presence of the Minister for the Home Department in meetings of the Cabinet. It may be said that if any complaint were made against the Lieutenant-Governor, he would be sitting in the Executive Council as a judge in his own case. In like manner, it may be said that if complaints were made against the Home Secretary, he would be sitting in the Cabinet upon those complaints; but, in point of fact, I have never heard any practical objection to the Minister being there to defend and explain his own conduct. The present arrangement simply leads to the multiplication of that which is the great bane of Governments in India—the unnecessary writing of voluminous despatches when five minutes of conversation between the persons immediately concerned would settle the whole matter. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to depreciate the habit of recording in minutes the arguments used on both sides, for I do not know any mode by which persons not conversant with a question are better able to judge of its merits than by reading the minutes of two able men taking different sides; but there should be a limit to this system, and when important interests—those of the planters, for example—are concerned it is desirable that the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor should exist not only in name but in reality, the authority of the Supreme Government of India, and I think you will never effect this unless you bring about a closer union between these two authorities, both sitting in Calcutta. I have thus stated the plan which seems to me the best, and I now ask the House to come to any decision this Session on so difficult and important a question. I have therefore struck out the only clause involving serious difference of opinion, and I venture to think that the Bill having for its two main objects the increase of the power of the Executive Government as regards legislation for the non-regulation provinces and the abolition of the monopoly of Europeans through the door of the competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, will receive the assent of your lordships' House and of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) The noble duke concluded by moving the second reading.

Lord Lyveden anticipated very little opposition to the first part of the Bill, for it gave greater power to the Governor-General—a course recommended by Lord Ellenborough and other high authorities. With the Governor-General rested the main responsibility, and with him ought to rest the main power. He also approved the change with regard to the non-regulation provinces, and the rectification of the blunders of previous acts could excite no difference of opinion. With regard to competitive examinations in this country, nothing could be less calculated to bring out the qualities requisite for Indian service, and the questions sometimes asked by the examiners were almost ludicrous. Moral qualities were required far more than intellectual ones, and the former no competitive examination could ascertain. His noble friend, however, would, he believed, find himself mistaken if he thought the natives would be satisfied with the proposal he had now made. There might not be political jobbery, or nepotism, but there were other influences which might guide the Government of India in making appointments, and natives would not feel themselves in the same position as Europeans who came out after a competitive examination. On the other hand, a European, having passed an examination, and deeming that he had an inchoate right to an appointment, might find, on his arrival, that the post had been already filled by the appointment of a native. He could not understand why competitive examinations should not be carried on in India, and why the successful competitors should not be sent here to learn English customs and institutions. The only reason he had heard urged against a local competition was that the natives were extremely precocious, and in the early stages of their life, by their quickness and knowledge, would beat Europeans, and that it would be unfair to the latter to subject them to such competition. As to the nine scholarships, that would have been a very inadequate arrangement. The noble duke had not introduced a measure of far more importance than this, which was introduced by his predecessor last year, and which would completely alter the constitution of the Government of India, although it would not go quite so far as the Bill which he (Lord Lyvedon) introduced as a member of Lord Palmerston's Government. He hoped the noble duke would supply the omission, and press forward the second measure *pari passu* with this. It had been too much the practice to select as members of the Council men who had been in India many years and who had forgotten all about it, and it would be expedient to provide that no one should hereafter be appointed who had left India more than five years. In the discussion upon Sir Stafford Northcote's Bill it was suggested that the Under-Secretary of State for India should sit in the Council and have a voice in it; and that would be an important alteration, because any one in either House of Parliament who had had an opportunity of taking part in the discussions of the Council would be all the more competent to grapple with Indian subjects in debate. He was justified in drawing attention to the omission of the Bill for altering the constitution of the Council, because the question agitated people in India, and they were looking forward to a change, not only in the direction of economy, but also in the rapidity and efficiency of general administration. He could not help thinking would be better if the number of the Council were limited to eight or ten, instead of 15, because with fewer members there would be less discussion and equal efficiency in business. He wished there had been something in the Bill in relation to the rendering of accounts in a more perfect form. The accounts were getting more intricate and involved every year, and the Estimates sent home were getting more and more fallacious. Whether this was to be remedied by the Council of Parliament or by an instruction from the noble duke was perhaps a matter for consideration. The Estimates sent home last year appeared to have been a complete delusion on the wrong side; for instead of there being a surplus, there was a deficiency. Another matter which had been discussed was our relation with the tribes of Afghanistan, and, as we had acknowledged a Sovereign, it was important it should be known how far we were committed to maintain him on his throne. He was not an alarmist respecting the apprehended invasion of India by Russia, but the general question was a large one; and the production of the papers recording what had passed between the Indian Government and the tribes of Afghanistan would communicate much valuable information.

(To be continued.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ..... £ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wigginton, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It purchases and collects Bills payable in those places. It also negociates and collects Bills on other places are carefully attended to. Telegraphic instructions respecting Family Remittances are furnished, and when requested, and the Copy of the Bill direct to the parties interested, the Bank will forward First Currency to parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest on Deposits as follows:—
subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any other information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL," through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Bo[illegible] Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and [illegible] Letters of Credit on purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	"
3	do.	1/11⅞	"
2	do.	1/11⅞	"
1	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11⅝	"
On Scotland		1/11⅝	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo[illegible] above		2s. 0 3/16d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On demand		1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 8th April 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3	do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
2	do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividend there on being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bill.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per co py.
Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority	..	Rs. 2 12
Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn.	..	... 23 12
Love's Double Stockings	..	... 3 0
Fresenius's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative	..	... 6 8
Gheel—the City of the Simple	..	... 4 8
Other People's Windows	..	... 4 8
Maxims by a Man of the World	..	... 5 12
Price's The Principles of Currency	..	... 5 12
Bacon's Advancement of Learning. By W. A. Wright		... 3 4
Owen's Paleontology	..	... 5 2
Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable	..	... 2 2
The Swiss Family Robinson— ditto	..	... 2 2
Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics	..	... 9 0
Thornton on Labour	..	... 10 8
Medicine in Modern Times	..	... 5 12
Wesley's Commentary	..	... 0 12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869		... 0 4
The Nautical Almanack for 1869...	..	... 2 0
Coleridge's Table Talk	..	... 4 8
London Society Christmas Number	..	... 0 12
Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac for 1869	..	... 0 8
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife	..	... 1 8
Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard	..	... 0 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for March	..	... 0 12
Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France	..	... 2 0
—Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen.	Each	1 8
Waltzes,—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder.	Each	2 0
Galop.—St. Patrick	..	... 2 0
Song.—Le [illegible] bells Jubilant	..	... 1 8
—The [illegible] of the Dew	..	... 1 8
—Bird of the Greenwood	..	... 1 8
—The Pilgrim's Return	..	... 1 8
—The Cuckoo	..	... 1 8

Bombay, 23rd March 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "BARODA."

At reduced price—10 annas per shilling.

Roberts on Billiards	Rs. 4 12
Savy's Digestion and its Disorders	5 6
St. Clair and Broph